IMP. BUR. ENTOM.

S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. No. 94. Issued June, 1928.

# United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* J. E. GRAF, *Vice Chairman;* R. A. OAKLEY, M. B. WAITE, and ——— ———; E. R. SASSCER, *in Charge Foreign Plant Quarantines;* S. B. FRACKER, *in Charge Domestic Plant Quarantines;* R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Assistant to the Chairman*

# SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

## JANUARY–MARCH, 1928

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|---|
| Record of current work: | |
| The pink bollworm— | |
| New outbreak in western Texas | 2 |
| Situation in Arizona and in New Mexico | 4 |
| The Thurberia weevil | 4 |
| Parlatoria date-scale eradication | 5 |
| Other domestic quarantines | 5 |
| Quarantine and other official announcements: | |
| Blister-rust quarantine (No. 63)— | |
| White-pine blister-rust quarantine amended (press notice) | 7 |
| Modification of white-pine blister-rust quarantine regulations (amendment No. 1) | 7 |
| Notice to common carriers | 11 |
| Notice to general public through newspapers | 11 |
| Instructions to postmasters | 12 |
| European corn-borer quarantine (domestic) (No. 43)— | |
| Instructions to postmasters relative to sixth revision | 15 |
| Fruit and vegetable quarantine (No. 56)— | |
| Instructions to collectors of customs to guard against the entry through Canadian border ports without permit of other than Canadian-grown fruits and vegetables (T. D. 42619) | 15 |
| Pink-bollworm quarantine (No. 52)— | |
| New pink-bollworm outbreak in western Texas (press notice) | 16 |
| Satin-moth quarantine (No. 53)— | |
| Instructions to postmasters | 16 |
| Terminal inspection of plants and plant products— | |
| Arizona revises list of inspection points | 17 |
| Miscellaneous items— | |
| Postmasters instructed not to accept for mailing plants and plant products for propagation in violation of postal regulations | 17 |
| Regulations governing movement of plants and plant products through the mails (HB–212) | 18 |
| Conditions governing entry of plants and plant products into Mexico (HB–211) | 18 |
| List of State plant-quarantine officials | 21 |
| Convictions for violations of plant-quarantine act | 22 |

## RECORD OF CURRENT WORK[1]

### THE PINK BOLLWORM

The areas in the United States known to be infested by the pink bollworm last season included practically all cotton plantings from the Pecos River, of Texas and New Mexico, to the western boundary line of Cochise and Graham

[1] Prior to 1922 the Service and Regulatory Announcements included from time to time a record of the progress of field activities of the board. This plan is now resumed, and it is intended that such statements regarding current work will be published in some or all future issues of this series.

Counties, Ariz. This territory, while extensive, consists largely of small irrigated areas more or less widely separated by stretches of mountain and desert. The total production of the region amounts to about 150,000 bales of cotton per year. During the past scouting season (September, 1927–March, 1928) the persistence of the infestation throughout the cotton-producing areas of this region was confirmed. These areas in western Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona have never been subjected to a radical and continuing eradication effort, for the reasons, as to the Rio Grande areas, of the risk of reinfestation from Mexico and, applying to all of these areas, the protection from natural spread by the very considerable barrier afforded by intervening uncultivated and semi-desert regions. As to these areas, the spread through human agencies—namely, by movement of cotton or seed, etc.—is being controlled by restrictions on the movement of seed and disinfection requirements as to lint.

## NEW OUTBREAK IN WESTERN TEXAS

During the first three months of this year (1928) an extensive infestation was discovered in western Texas, which constitutes a serious danger to cotton production in the United States. On December 31, 1927, the pink bollworm was found at Odessa, in Ector County, and later in 23 other fields, involving a group of seven counties in the western extension of cotton culture in Texas, viz, Ector, Midland, Martin, Andrews, Glasscock, Howard, and Dawson. These findings were the result of intensive inspection under a detail of some 40 inspectors, the work being extended to a considerable group of counties beyond those in which infested fields were found. To determine rapidly the extent of the infestation, inspection was limited to field examinations of the dead cotton stalks with whatever bolls remained attached. All the worms so found were dead, evidently having been killed by the very severe cold period of about the end of December. The very natural but probably erroneous interpretation which was made from this was that perhaps all the insects in the area had been thus killed. This interpretation, however, overlooks the fact that the bulk of the pest remains in the seed and is carried to bins, gins, or oil mills, where it is protected from the severity of the cold, and the further fact that a considerable percentage of the worms enter the soil about the base of the plants to a depth of 2 or 3 inches and, spinning up on the plant, are probably well protected. On the other hand, with the infestation as light as developed in the counties concerned, it is very difficult to find these worms in soil or in connection with seed.

The resulting situation is the most serious that has developed since the original introduction of the pink bollworm in this country. From the seven newly infested counties cotton culture is almost continuous across the Southern States to the Atlantic seaboard. The establishment and continuance of the pink bollworm in this region would inevitably permit the natural and probably very wide spread of the pest eastward from year to year.

**Scouting.**—Scouting has been carried on in this part of Texas every year since the pink bollworm was first discovered in the United States, the number of man-days annually expended in the area varying from 16 to 967. The latter figure is for the year 1926, the increase in the scouting being due to the fact that injury to cotton bolls considered typical of the pink bollworm was discovered near Odessa in the 1925 crop, but no worms were found either that season or during the following year.

In the seven known infested counties a total of approximately 950 man-days scouting this season have resulted in the discovery of 24 infested fields. In seven counties to the east and north of the newly infested territory, a total of 1,200 man-days have yielded only negative findings.

**Tracing suspected shipments.**—All records of the movement of cottonseed of the 1927 crop from the infested areas are being examined and the seed shipments traced to destination. It is now known that no planting seed of the 1927 cotton crop moved by freight from the infested areas to points outside of the State of Texas. By the end of March, 1928, the study of the express records had not been completed, but thus far no movement of seed for planting purposes to other States has been discovered. The consignees of shipments to points outside the infested area are showing a most commendable spirit of cooperation, and the department is having good success in inducing them to destroy seed which they have received from this region.

There may also be considerable danger from the incidental movement of cottonseed in cars containing farm machinery, household goods, and similar

material. Such seed may also be carried as feed for stock or the raw seed cotton may be used for packing fragile articles. For these reasons the movement of household goods and equipment is being traced. In addition to other points in Texas, numerous such shipments are reported as going to Oklahoma and a few to other Southern States, and these are now being looked up at destination.

The movement of cottonseed, cotton lint, household goods, and farm equipment during 1925, 1926, and 1927 is being traced in this manner, and every effort is being made to see that no possible new infestations develop as a result of such shipments. Sixteen men are giving their full time to this work.

**Clean-up measures.**—The principal danger of the pink bollworm surviving the winter in this region is in seed in gins and oil mills. The elimination of this source of danger was started promptly. In order to kill any larvæ in the seed, eight sterilizers were erected during February and March in the newly infested area at the expense of the State of Texas and are being operated by the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture in cooperation. A force of 24 inspectors is engaged in supervising the sterilization of the seed, and it is expected that all cottonseed remaining on the farms in the infested area, as well as all that in the gins and oil mills, will be sterilized. The sterilizers are being operated night and day in order that the work may be completed before cotton-planting time.

**Quarantine administration.**—Under the provisions of the pink-bollworm quarantine (No. 52) the interstate movement of cottonseed, seed cotton, and the stalks, bolls, and other parts of the cotton plant, and gin waste, to points outside the regulated areas is prohibited. The sterilization of all cottonseed is also required, and the oil mills are not permitted to move the cottonseed cake and meal unless the cottonseed used in their manufacture has been sterilized. Cotton lint and linters must be both fumigated and compressed before shipment.

Under the authority of the State of Texas, and with the hearty cooperation of the owners of gins and the shippers of cotton, these restrictions were extended to the infested territory as rapidly as new outbreaks were discovered, the local residents voluntarily complying with them in advance of the extension of the State and Federal quarantine regulations.

Since it appears that the new infestations have developed either as a result of wind drift of the moths from the heavily infested areas along the Mexican border or through the movement of infested cottonseed and seed cotton by laborers in violation of the quarantine, special efforts are being made to prevent such violations from causing a reinfestation of this and adjacent territory.

The number of road stations which heretofore have been confined to the principal roads is being increased so that practically all roads extending both east and west from the older infested area are now manned for 24 hours' service.

**Appropriations.**—Adequate financial support has been received from Congress for the enlargement of the staff to cover the increased territory. Clean-up operations in the infested areas of southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona discovered a year ago were carried on under an appropriation of $90,000 included in the first deficiency bill, passed in December, 1927.

After the new infestations in west-central Texas were discovered, the department, with the approval of the President, recommended that the item of $287,800 assigned for this work in the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, be increased by $400,000, making a total of $687,800, part of which should be made immediately available. Early in March, House Joint Resolution 223 was passed as a separate measure, making $200,000 immediately available until June 30, 1929. At the same time the item in the regular appropriation bill for 1929 was reduced to $487,800, and that bill was still pending at the close of the quarter. The available funds, therefore, for 1929 will consist of $487,800 plus the balance remaining from the $200,000 made available by House Joint Resolution 223.

**Future policy.**—In view of the long record of successes of noncotton zones as a means of pink-bollworm eradication and the fact that this plan is the only known and proved method of exterminating the pest, this plan of attack was recommended by the department.

Heretofore the establishment of such noncotton zones has been on the basis of the joint resolution of Congress of 1921, which provided for State payment of farmers' losses with Federal reimbursement of the State of not to exceed one-third of the amount so expended and with a limitation of $5 per acre.

At this time the State of Texas finds itself unable to participate in meeting such costs, as it has no funds which can be applied to compensation of

farmers and no practicable means of securing such funds were available. In view of this situation, Congressman Buchanan, on March 13, introduced House Joint Resolution 237, providing for full compensation from Federal funds for cotton growers in the newly infested area to cover their actual and necessary losses due to prohibition of the growth of cotton and authorizing an appropriation of $5,000,000 for this purpose. The Department of Agriculture, in consideration of the very serious nature of the emergency, supported this resolution, which was still pending at the end of March.

A noncotton zone for Brewster County, Tex., had already been established by the Texas State Pink Bollworm Commission, and its extension by that commission to the newly infested areas is expected to follow if provision is made for compensation to the growers for their losses. The present personnel of the pink bollworm commission is as follows: W. D. Farris, chairman; R. O. von Roeder, I. C. Enochs, and F. S. Puckett (representing the United States Department of Agriculture), and the following district members: W. K. Crawley, member for judicial district No. 106; W. W. Porter, member for judicial district No. 32; John H. Boogher, member for judicial district No. 70; and D. S. Beeman, member for judicial district No. 83.

### THE PINK-BOLLWORM SITUATION IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

During the winter of 1926–27 the pink bollworm was discovered to have spread west from the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico throughout the cotton plantings in the southwestern part of that State and into three counties of southeastern Arizona. The discoveries were made too late to carry out any clean-up operations, but such a campaign was instituted at the close of the cotton-picking season in 1927. This work was begun before the new infestations in west-central Texas were covered.

The greater part of the acreage involved in this region (totaling more than 9,000 acres of cotton) lies in the Safford and Duncan Valleys of Arizona. With the assistance of the State department of agriculture of that State, all the fields were covered during the winter and the cotton plants removed and burned. While the work was in progress, scouts also discovered a single infested field in the Santa Cruz Valley south of Tucson, and clean-up operations were undertaken at that point also.

It is especially important that the insect be totally eradicated from these Arizona plantings. The spread into the Santa Cruz Valley not only brings the pink bollworm nearer to the valuable cotton plantings of the Salt River Valley but also closer to the Arizona mountains on which the Thurberia or wild cotton grows. Since it has been experimentally demonstrated that the pink bollworm will feed on Thurberia, the establishment of an infestation in this region might result in the spread of the insect to that plant in the mountains, in which case it might prove permanent and ineradicable.

---

## THURBERIA WEEVIL

No Thurberia weevil infestations were discovered in the 1927 crop outside the area previously known to be infested. The spread of this insect in commerce is being prevented by restrictions approximately the same as those relating to the pink bollworm.

The most important development during the past quarter consisted of the decision in the District Court of the United States for the District of Arizona, in the case of Thomas J. Smith *v.* William M. Jardine et al. and in a related case having to do with the movement of cotton from that part of the Thurberia-weevil regulated territory known as the Postvale area. These cases have been pending since November 15, 1926. The court decided that "The Act of Congress having conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture the power and duty to find facts and determine conditions upon which the operation of the statute depends, such findings and determination can not be judicially reviewed in the absence of a showing that he acted arbitrarily or unfairly, or that there was no evidence to support such finding and determination."

The plaintiff's applications (1) that the Secretary of Agriculture be enjoined from the enforcement of the quarantine regulations, and (2) that the Southern Pacific be enjoined from refusing to receive and ship his cotton and cottonseed without compliance with said quarantine order and the regulations thereunder

with respect to fumigation and sterilization, were both denied, and judgment entered for the defendants—the Secretary of Agriculture and the railroad company.

## PARLATORIA DATE-SCALE ERADICATION

The discovery of several new and serious date-scale infestations in Arizona and California during the last two months of 1927 created an emergency believed by the growers and by the date-culture experts of the department to threaten the future of the date industry of the United States.

This industry, stimulated by the apparent success of the scale-eradication campaign waged by this department during the past season, has been expanded rapidly, involving new investments at the rate of over a million dollars a year. While the experience of the date growers before the eradication program was begun a few years ago, together with the records of the industry in northern Africa, show that profitable date production can not be maintained in the presence of the Parlatoria scale, the progress of the eradication program had indicated that this burden on the industry was soon to be entirely removed.

The first deficiency bill passed by Congress late in December, 1927, carried an item of $25,000 to enable the department to cope with the emergency, the amount to remain available until June 30, 1929. This is in addition to the regular appropriations for scale-eradication work.

The field personnel was then reorganized, and on February 1, 1928, B. L. Boyden was transferred from the truck-crop insect investigations office of the Bureau of Entomology to the board to take charge in the field. He has established headquarters at Indio, Calif., and is organizing crews for inspections in the Coachella and Imperial Valleys in that State and in Arizona and Texas.

During January, 14,490 palms on 35 properties were inspected. One property and 40 trees were found infested. These trees were pruned and torched.

During February, 23,859 palms on 63 properties were inspected. Eight properties and 129 trees were infested. These trees were pruned and torched.

During March, 40,953 trees were inspected and 7,526 were reinspected, making a total of 48,479 tree inspections. Twenty-seven trees on two properties were found infested. Nine trees on one property were pruned and torched, and other control methods are being used on the 18 trees on the other property.

By the close of the quarter scouting had been almost completed in the Coachella Valley and was about to begin in the Imperial Valley.

## OTHER DOMESTIC QUARANTINES

The administrative work and field operations connected with the other domestic quarantines are at present carried on within the Bureau of Entomology and the Bureau of Plant Industry. Developments in connection with the extension of spread of the insect pests and plant diseases concerned include the following:

At the time the Japanese-beetle quarantine was amended on October 28, 1927, action was deferred with respect to certain outlying points of supposed infestation in order to enable the States concerned to carry on at their request an eradication experiment at those locations under such conditions and controls as would eliminate any increased risk over the immediate inclusion of such points in the quarantine. The points concerned included several localities in Maryland, central Delaware, southern Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia. The eradication measures have already been carried out with respect to certain of these points, and preliminary steps looking toward the completion of the work as soon as the weather conditions make that possible have been taken by the States concerned during the last three months.

Barberry eradication is carried on by the Bureau of Plant Industry in cooperation with 13 north-central grain-growing States for the elimination of black stem rust of grains. Quarantine 38 has been in effect since 1919 in order to prevent the shipment of such plants into those States, thereby reinfesting them. According to figures received from the bureau, 1,705,346 barberry plants were destroyed during the calendar year 1927, making a total of 16,066,444 destroyed since the beginning of the campaign in 1918. Of the 920 counties

which it is necessary to cover, the first survey of 882 has been completed and 235 have been surveyed the second time. Chemicals are now largely employed for eradication; during the past year 793.5 tons of salt and 1,284.5 gallons of kerosene were applied to 1,630,922 barberry bushes and seedlings on 1,589 properties in the States concerned.

A number of violations of the satin-moth quarantine were intercepted in February and March. In most cases they consisted of shipments of pussy willows from residents of the western part of Washington State to acquaintances in other parts of the country. The Post Office Department, upon being informed regarding these violations, issued instructions to the postmasters of that State in order to prevent further violations by those who were not informed regarding the quarantine.

Under the Mexican fruit-worm quarantine, which is administered by the Bureau of Entomology, grapefruit and oranges, and to a lesser extent kumquats, have been moving from the regulated area of the lower Rio Grande Valley under Federal inspection and certification to the markets of other States in an orderly and satisfactory manner. Certification is based on a monthly inspection of the citrus groves in which the fruit is being picked, and the dealers are not permitted to pack or ship such fruit until the grove from which it comes has been specifically approved in writing by an inspector. Road stations are maintained on the highways to prevent tourists and others from taking culls outside the regulated area, and rail shipments are all certified before being accepted by the transportation companies.

Fortunately no specimens of Mexican fruit worm have been discovered in the 1927–28 crop, and it appears that the eradication program undertaken by the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture is proving successful. This program is based on the maintenance of a host-free period in the region each year, beginning in the month of March and continuing for seven months. During this period no host fruits (including practically all varieties of citrus fruits and in addition peaches, guavas, and many other deciduous fruits) are permitted to develop in orchards or exist elsewhere within the regulated area except the green grapefruit and oranges on the trees in such stages of immaturity that they are not susceptible to infestation by the fruit worm. According to the inspectors of the department within the regulated area, the removal of the ripe and ripening host fruits from the trees during February was carried out most faithfully by the owners. During March the inspectors have been making a thorough survey of all parts of the three counties within the regulated area, and, in cooperation with the State of Texas, the destruction of all host fruit which had been overlooked or neglected by the owners is being accomplished. The citizens of the region are giving the work their most hearty and intelligent support.

# QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

## BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 63)

### WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE AMENDED

(Press notice)

FEBRUARY 23, 1928.

As a result of the advance of the white-pine blister rust during the season of 1927, an amendment to Federal quarantine No. 63, on account of this disease, adding the State of Idaho and four counties in Oregon (Clackamas, Hood River, Multnomah, and Wasco) to the territory designated as infected, and making other changes in the regulations, is announced by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This extension of territory is based on infections discovered on currant and gooseberry leaves at more than 20 new points in Oregon and eastern Washington and at 1 point in northern Idaho. The entire State of Washington already being classed as infected, no change is required with respect to it.

The amendment takes effect March 1, 1928. Shippers in the newly quarantined territory must comply with special restrictions in order to ship currant and gooseberry plants to points outside the State. Five-leafed pines are prohibited under the amendment from being moved interstate out of the above-named counties in Oregon. They may not be moved from Idaho to any other State except into Washington and then only under special regulations.

Notice is also given that since Idaho has recently established a blister-rust control area, any shipment of currant or gooseberry plants or five-leafed pines into that State must be accompanied by a control-area permit from the director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho.

It is also announced that the regulation requiring that currant and gooseberry plants shipped from infected States be "in a dormant and defoliated condition and so certified by the consignor" will be interpreted literally. Dormancy is defined as "in a nonvegetative state, with inactive buds," and defoliation is defined as "without leaves." Quarantine inspectors are instructed strictly to enforce this requirement since the presence of leaves constitutes the principal danger in transporting currant and gooseberry plants out of the infected States.

Specifications for the lime-sulphur dip required for immersing currant and gooseberry plants shipped from infected States remain as heretofore; but a slight change is made in the wording to show that the measurement of ingredients is to be by volume. Only concentrated lime-sulphur solution, properly diluted, may be employed for this purpose as dry lime-sulphur has been found harmful to the plants. This regulation is further simplified by omitting the requirement that currant and gooseberry plants obtained by permittees from uninfected States may not be shipped interstate unless examined by an inspector and found by him to meet the requirements of the quarantine.

### MODIFICATION OF WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The spread of the white-pine blister rust in the Pacific Northwest necessitates amending regulations 1, 2, and 4 of this quarantine to include the areas newly discovered to be infected in that region. At the same time two minor changes are made in regulation 4.

The amendment becomes effective March 1, 1928, and consists (1) in the addition of the State of Idaho to the States designated as infected, and of the counties of Clackamas, Hood River, Multnomah, and Wasco, to the territory in the State of Oregon to which special restrictions apply; (2) in clarifying paragraph (*d*) of regulation 4 by specifying that in mixing the concentrated

lime-sulphur solution required for dipping currant and gooseberry plants shipped from the infected States, the proportions are given by volume; and (3) in simplifying paragraph (*f*) of the same regulation by omitting the requirement that currant and gooseberry plants received by permittees from uninfected States shall not be shipped interstate unless examined by an inspector and found by him to meet the requirements of the quarantine.

Idaho and Michigan have recently established blister-rust control areas, and interstate shipments of five-leafed pines and currant and gooseberry plants into those States must be accompanied by control-area permits from the proper inspectors named in Appendix A hereof. The other States which require such control-area permits for entry of these plants are also listed in Appendix A, together with the title and address of the official to whom application should be made.

Shippers should also note paragraph (*c*) of regulation 4, requiring that currant and gooseberry plants when shipped from infected States must be dormant and defoliated, and so certified by the consignor. Inspectors are instructed to interpret the restriction literally and to enforce it strictly, since the principal danger in transporting these plants into disease-free territory is in the possibility of infection existing on the foliage when shipped.

C. L. MARLATT,
*Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.*

---

## AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 63

(Effective on and after March 1, 1928)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that paragraph (*l*) of regulation 1 and regulations 2 and 4 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 63, on account of the white-pine blister rust, which were promulgated February 17, 1927, be, and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

### REGULATION 1. PARAGRAPH (*l*)

(*l*) Infected States: States designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infected with white-pine blister rust, as follows: Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

### REGULATION 2. RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF FIVE-LEAFED PINES

(*a*) *Restrictions applying to interstate movement from any State.*—Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved out of any State except in compliance with requirements stated in regulation 5 (*a*) and (*e*).

*Additional restrictions applying to interstate movement from certain States*

(*b*) Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved from the District of Columbia or from any of the following States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama, | Iowa, | Mississippi, | Rhode Island, |
| Arkansas, | Kentucky, | Missouri, | South Carolina, |
| Connecticut, | Louisiana, | New Hampshire, | Tennessee, |
| Delaware, | Maine, | New Jersey, | Vermont, |
| Florida, | Maryland, | New York, | Virginia, |
| Georgia, | Massachusetts, | North Carolina, | West Virginia, |
| Illinois, | Michigan, | Ohio, | Wisconsin, |
| Indiana, | Minnesota, | Pennsylvania, | |

into any State lying west of the line formed by the western boundary of the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

(*c*) Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved from the following areas into any State lying outside of such areas:

(1) The area comprised in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

(2) The area comprised in the State of New York.

(3) The area comprised in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, except that such movement is permitted therefrom into the States comprised in areas (1) and (2) above.

(4) The area comprised in the States of Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, except that such movement is permitted therefrom into the States comprised in areas (1), (2), and (3) above.

(5) The area comprised in the State of Washington.

(6) The area comprised in the State of Oregon, except that this limitation of movement is confined to the counties of Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Hood River, Lincoln, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill, in said State, in view of the fact that the State of Oregon maintains and enforces a quarantine against the intrastate movement of blister-rust host plants out of the above-named counties and otherwise provides and enforces such control measures as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, are deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of white-pine blister rust in the State of Oregon.

(7) The area comprised in the State of Idaho, except that such movement is permitted therefrom into the State of Washington.

REGULATION 4. RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY PLANTS OTHER THAN EUROPEAN BLACK CURRANTS

*Restrictions applying to interstate movement from any State.*—Currant and gooseberry plants other than European black currants shall not be moved or allowed to be moved out of any State except in compliance with the requirements stated in regulation 5 (*c*) and (*e*).

*Additional restrictions applying to interstate movement from infected States.*—Except as hereinafter provided, currant and gooseberry plants other than European black currants shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate to points outside of any one of the infected States, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut, | Michigan, | New York, | Vermont, |
| Idaho, | Minnesota, | Oregon, | Washington, |
| Maine, | New Hampshire, | Pennsylvania, | Wisconsin, |
| Massachusetts, | New Jersey, | Rhode Island, | |

*Provided*, That, with respect to interstate movement from the State of Oregon, this regulation is limited to the counties of Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Hood River, Lincoln, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill, in view of the fact that the State of Oregon maintains and enforces a quarantine against the intrastate movement of blister-rust host plants out of the above-named counties, and otherwise provides and enforces such control measures as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, are deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of white-pine blister rust in the State of Oregon:

*Provided further*, That cultivated red and white currant, mountain currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants may be moved interstate from any one of the infected States or counties designated in this regulation during the period specified in paragraph (*e*) upon compliance with the requirements specified in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), or in paragraph (*f*), of this regulation and upon compliance with the requirements specified in regulation 5 (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*).

(*a*) That the said plants and the premises on which said plants were grown have been inspected during the period from August 15 to September 30, inclusive, preceding the shipment (except that in the States of Oregon and Washington inspection shall be made in September or October preceding the shipment) by an inspector, and that said plants and premises are certified to the Federal Horticultural Board to be free from white-pine blister rust.

(*b*) That there exist no European black currants within a radius of 1 mile of the plot where said plants were grown and that the vicinity within 1 mile radius of said plot was carefully scouted for white-pine blister rust by an inspector during the period from August 15 to September 30, inclusive, preceding the shipment (except that in the States of Washington and Oregon inspection shall be made in September or October preceding the shipment) and certification made to the Federal Horticultural Board that no blister-rust infection was found.

(*c*) That the said plants when shipped are in a dormant and defoliated condition, and so certified by the consignor.

(*d*) That the whole of said plants except the roots have been immersed before shipment in a solution consisting of 1 part concentrated lime-sulphur testing not less than 32° Baumé to 8 parts water, by volume, the dilute solution to test not less than 4.5° Baumé, and so certified by the consignor.

(*e*) That the said plants shall be moved interstate from the said infected States or counties only during the period from October 1 of the year of inspection to May 15, inclusive, of the year following, except that in Oregon and Washington the said plants shall be moved only during the period from November 1 of the year of inspection to April 15, inclusive, of the year following.

(*f*) Cultivated red and white currant, mountain currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants which have been grown in a State or county not designated in this regulation as infected, and shipped into a State or county designated as infected, may be reshipped interstate from such infected State or county, only in compliance with paragraphs (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) of this regulation, and with regulation 5 (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*).

This amendment shall be effective on and after March 1, 1928.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of February, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. JARDINE,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

## APPENDIX A

### STATES WHICH HAVE LEGALLY ESTABLISHED BLISTER-RUST CONTROL AREAS

Before currant or gooseberry plants or five-leafed pines may be shipped into the States listed below, each shipment must bear a control-area permit (Form 415) from the official collaborating with the Department of Agriculture as a Federal inspector, whose title appears below opposite the name of the State into which the shipment is to be made. (See regulation 5 (*a*), (*c*), and (*e*).) Applications for such permits should state the kind of plants to be shipped and the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee.

| State | Federal inspector designated to act in the State into which shipment is to be made |
|---|---|
| Idaho | Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho. |
| Maine | Forest Commissioner, Augusta, Me. |
| Massachusetts | Director, Division of Plant Pest Control, Statehouse, Boston, Mass. |
| Michigan | Inspector in Charge, Orchard and Nursery Inspection, Bureau of Agricultural Industry, Lansing, Mich. |
| New Hampshire | State Nursery Inspector, Durham, N. H. |
| New York | Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Albany, N. Y. |
| Rhode Island | State Entomologist, Kingston, R. I. |

## APPENDIX B

### STATES CONSIDERING ACTION TO ESTABLISH BLISTER-RUST CONTROL AREAS

The following States are considering the establishment of blister-rust control areas, and it is recommended that those desiring to ship currant or gooseberry plants or five-leafed pines into any of these States should apply in advance of shipment to the officials listed below. Restricted plants which otherwise meet the requirements of Federal Quarantine No. 63 may now enter any of these States without a control-area permit, but when these States have legally established blister-rust control areas, failure on the part of the consignor to attach control-area permits (Form 415) will be treated in the same manner as violation of any other part of the regulations.

| State | Official to be consulted |
|---|---|
| Connecticut | State Entomologist, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn. |
| Oregon | Secretary, State Board of Horticulture, Portland, Oreg. |
| Washington | Supervisor of Horticulture, Olympia, Wash. |

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
*Washington, D. C., February 20, 1928.*

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by amendment No. 1 to the Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 63, on account of the white-pine blister rust, effective on and after March 1, 1928, given notice that regulations 1, 2, and 4 have been amended to read as per copy inclosed.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

(Inclosure.)

---

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of amendment 1 to the Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 63 mentioned therein this ---------- day of ----------, 1928.

---
(Signature)

---
(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers in the United States]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
*Washington, D. C., February 20, 1928.*

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to the revised rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 63, on account of the white-pine blister rust, effective March 1, 1928. This amendment modifies regulations 1, 2, and 4, by (1) adding the State of Idaho and four counties in Oregon to the areas designated as infected; (2) specifying that in mixing the concentrated lime-sulphur solution required for dipping currant and gooseberry plants shipped from the infected States, the proportions are given by volume; and (3) omitting the requirement that currant and gooseberry plants received by permittees from uninfected States shall not be shipped interstate unless examined by an inspector and found by him to meet the requirements of the quarantine. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in the following newspapers: The Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., March 6, 1928; The Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., March 8, 1928; Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., March 7, 1928; San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco, Calif., March 9, 1928; The Denver Post, Denver, Colo., March 7, 1928; The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., March 9, 1928; The Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., March 5, 1928; The Evening Star, Washington, D. C., March 6, 1928; The Florida Times Union, Jacksonville, Fla., March 6, 1928; The Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga., March 6, 1928; Idaho Statesman, Boise, Idaho, March 8, 1928; The Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1928; The Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, Ind., March 6, 1928; The Des Moines Register, Des Moines, Iowa, March 6, 1928; The Wichita Eagle, Wichita, Kans., March 7, 1928; The Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky., March 6, 1928; The Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La.,

March 6, 1928; Portland Press Herald, Portland, Me., March 6, 1928; The Sun, Baltimore, Md., March 7, 1928; The Boston Herald, Boston, Mass., March 6, 1928; The Detroit News, Detroit, Mich., March 6, 1928; The Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., March 6, 1928; Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss., March 6, 1928; The Kansas City Journal-Post, Kansas City, Mo., March 6, 1928; The Great Falls Tribune, Great Falls, Mont., March 9, 1928; The World-Herald, Omaha, Nebr., March 6, 1928; Reno Evening Gazette, Reno, Nev., March 7, 1928; The Manchester Union Leader, Manchester, N. H., March 6, 1928; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., March 6, 1928; New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N. Mex., March 7, 1928; The World, New York, N. Y., March 6, 1928; The News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., March 7, 1928; Grand Forks Herald, Grand Forks, N. Dak., March 7, 1928; The Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio, March 6, 1928; The Oklahoma News, Oklahoma City, Okla., March 10, 1928; The Oregon Journal, Portland, Oreg., March 7, 1928; The Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1928; The Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., March 6, 1928; The State, Columbia, S. C., March 13, 1928; The Daily Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., March 7, 1928; Nashville Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn., March 6, 1928; Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex., March 9, 1928; The Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah, March 8, 1928; The Burlington Free Press, Burlington, Vt., March 6, 1928; Richmond Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va., March 6, 1928; The Seattle Times, Seattle, Wash., March 8, 1928; The Charleston Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., March 6, 1928; The Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., March 6, 1928; Wyoming State Tribune-Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo., March 6, 1928.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

**EACH STATE OF THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA QUARANTINED ON ACCOUNT OF THE WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST**

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
*Washington, March 9, 1928.*

Attention is called to the following provisions of amended quarantine order No. 63, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on account of the white-pine blister rust, effective March 1, 1928.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, the utmost care must be exercised to see that no parcels of five-leafed pine, currant, or gooseberry plants (including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts) are accepted for mailing except in the manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the amended order.

Regulation 2. *Five-leafed pines* shall not be moved or allowed to be moved out of any State except in compliance with requirements stated in regulation 5 (*a*).

*Additional restrictions applying to interstate movement from certain States:*

(*b*) Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved from the District of Columbia or from any of the following States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama, | Iowa, | Mississippi, | Rhode Island, |
| Arkansas, | Kentucky, | Missouri, | South Carolina, |
| Connecticut, | Louisiana, | New Hampshire, | Tennessee, |
| Delaware, | Maine, | New Jersey, | Vermont, |
| Florida, | Maryland, | New York, | Virginia, |
| Georgia, | Massachusetts, | North Carolina, | West Virginia, |
| Illinois, | Michigan, | Ohio, | Wisconsin, |
| Indiana, | Minnesota, | Pennsylvania, | |

into any State lying west of the line formed by the western boundary of the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

(*c*) Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved from the following areas into any State lying outside of such areas:

(1) The area comprised in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

(2) The area comprised in the State of New York.

(3) The area comprised in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, except that such movement is permitted therefrom into the States comprised in areas (1) and (2) above.

(4) The area comprised in the States of Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, except that such movement is permitted therefrom into the States comprised in areas (1), (2), and (3) above.

(5) The area comprised in the State of Washington.

(6) The area comprised in the State of Oregon, except that this limitation of movement is confined to the counties of Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Hood River, Lincoln, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill in said State, in view of the fact that the State of Oregon maintains

and enforces a quarantine against the intrastate movement of blister-rust host plants out of the above-named counties and otherwise provides and enforces such control measures as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, are deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of white-pine blister rust in the State of Oregon.

(7) The area comprised in the State of Idaho, except that such movement is permitted therefrom into the State of Washington.

Regulation 3. *European black currant plants* shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate except within the area comprised in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas.

The interstate movement of said plants within this area will be allowed only during the period from October 1 of the year of inspection specified in regulation 5 (*b*) to May 15, inclusive, of the following year, and such movement during the said period will be allowed only upon compliance with the requirements stated in regulation 5 (*b*).

Regulation 4. *Currant and gooseberry plants other than European black currants* shall not be moved or allowed to be moved out of any State except in compliance with the requirements stated in regulation 5 (*c*).

*Additional restrictions applying to interstate movement from infected States.*—Except as hereinafter provided, currant and gooseberry plants other than European black currants shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate to points outside of any one of the infected States, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut, | Michigan, | New York, | Vermont, |
| Idaho, | Minnesota, | Oregon, | Washington, |
| Maine, | New Hampshire, | Pennsylvania, | Wisconsin, |
| Massachusetts, | New Jersey, | Rhode Island, | |

*Provided*, That, with respect to interstate movement from the State of Oregon, this regulation is limited to the counties of Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Hood River, Lincoln, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill, in view of the fact that the State of Oregon maintains and enforces a quarantine against the intrastate movement of blister-rust host plants out of the above-named counties, and otherwise provides and enforces such control measures as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, are deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of white-pine blister rust in the State of Oregon: *Provided further*, That cultivated red and white currant, mountain currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants may be moved interstate from any one of the infected States or counties designated in this regulation during the period specified in paragraph (*e*) upon compliance with the requirements specified in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), or in paragraph (*f*), of this regulation and upon compliance with the requirements specified in regulation 5 (*c*) and (*d*).

(*a*) That the said plants and the premises on which said plants were grown have been inspected during the period from August 15 to September 30, inclusive, preceding the shipment (except that in the States of Oregon and Washington inspection shall be made in September or October preceding the shipment) by an inspector, and that said plants and premises are certified to the Federal Horticultural Board to be free from white-pine blister rust.

(*b*) That there exist no European black currants within a radius of 1 mile of the plot where said plants were grown, and that the vicinity within 1 mile radius of said plot was carefully scouted for white-pine blister rust by an inspector during the period from August 15 to September 30, inclusive, preceding the shipment (except that in the States of Washington and Oregon inspection shall be made in September or October preceding the shipment) and certification made to the Federal Horticultural Board that no blister-rust infection was found.

(*c*) That the said plants when shipped are in a dormant and defoliated condition, and so certified by the consignor.

(*d*) That the whole of said plants except the roots have been immersed before shipment in a solution consisting of 1 part concentrated lime-sulphur testing not less than 32° Baumé to 8 parts water, by volume, the dilute solution to test not less than 4.5° Baumé, and so certified by the consignor.

(*e*) That the said plants shall be moved interstate from the said infected States or counties only during the period from October 1 of the year of inspection to May 15, inclusive, of the year following, except that in Oregon and

Washington the said plants shall be moved only during the period from November 1 of the year of inspection to April 15, inclusive, of the year following.

(*f*) Cultivated red and white currant, mountain currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants which have been grown in a State or county not designated in this regulation as infected, and shipped into a State or county designated as infected, may be reshipped interstate from such infected State or county, only in compliance with paragraphs (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) of this regulation, and with regulation 5 (*c*) and (*d*).

**Regulation 5.** *Certificate, permit, and marking requirements as a condition of interstate transportation.*—(*a*) *Five-leafed pines moved from any State.*—Each * * * box, bale, or other container of five-leafed pines moved interstate from any State shall be plainly marked to show the name and address of the consignor, the name and address of the consignee, and the contents as five-leafed pines, and each such shipment shall bear on the outside of the container a certificate duly executed by the State nursery inspector or other responsible plant quarantine official of the State in which the said plants were grown, certifying that the plants in question and the premises on which said plants were grown were officially inspected within one year of the time of shipment (giving date of inspection) and found to be free from white-pine blister rust. Each such shipment moved interstate into any State having a legally established blister-rust control area shall also bear on the outside of the container a control area permit (Form 415) issued by the Federal inspector designated to act in the State into which the shipment is to be made. * * *

(*b*) *European black currants.*—Each * * * box, bale, or other container of European black currant plants which may be moved interstate only within the area designated in regulation 3 shall be plainly marked to show the name and address of the consignor, the name and address of the consignee, and the contents as European black currants; and each such shipment shall bear on the outside of the container a certificate, duly executed by the State nursery inspector or other responsible plant quarantine official of the State in which the said plants were grown, certifying that the plants in question and the premises on which said plants were grown were officially inspected during the period from August 15 to September 30, inclusive, preceding the shipment (giving date of inspection) and found to be free from white-pine blister rust.

(*c*) *All kinds of currant and gooseberry plants (other than European black currants) moved from any State.*—Each * * * box, bale, or other container of currant and gooseberry plants, other than European black currants, moved interstate from any State shall be plainly marked to show the name and address of the consignor, the name and address of the consignee, and the contents as currant or gooseberry plants; and each such shipment shall bear on the outside of the container a certificate, duly executed by the State nursery inspector or other responsible plant-quarantine official of the State in which said plants were grown, certifying that the plants in question and the premises on which said plants were grown were officially inspected within one year of the time of shipment (giving date of inspection), and found to be free from white-pine blister rust. Each such shipment moved interstate into any State having a legally established blister-rust control area shall also bear on the outside of the container a control-area permit (Form 415) issued by the Federal inspector designated to act in the State into which the shipment is to be made. * * *

(*d*) *Cultivated red and white currant, mountain currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants moved from infected States.*—Each * * * box, bale, or other container of cultivated red and white currant, mountain currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants moved interstate from the infected States and counties designated in regulation 4 shall be subject to requirements specified in paragraph (*c*) of this regulation, and in addition shall have attached to the outside of the container a permit tag (Form 455) authorizing movement and bearing the serial number of the permit issued by the Federal Horticultural Board to the consignor of the shipment on an application signed and submitted by said consignor agreeing to observe the conditions governing the use of said permit as specified in the application therefor: *Provided*, That the use of the said permit tag is prohibited except during the period specified in regulation 4 (*e*), nor shall said tag be used when, after the permit has been issued, the plants to which said permit applies are found not to conform to the requirements of regulation 4 (*a*) and (*b*), or (*f*).

R. S. Regar,
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

## EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (NO. 43)

### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
*Washington, February 27, 1928.*

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of quarantine order No. 43 (sixth revision), with regulations, of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the European corn borer, effective January 1, 1928, the purpose of which is to extend the areas heretofore quarantined in the States of Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. Regulation 5 has also been amended.

Under paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, the acceptance for mailing of the plants and plant products referred to from the regulated areas designated in the quarantine order and amendments thereto is subject to the restrictions of that order, and all concerned will please be governed accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

---

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

### INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (T. D. 42619)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
*Washington, D. C.*

*To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:*

Your special attention is called to fruit and vegetable quarantine of the Department of Agriculture No. 56, as amended (T. D. 39792, T. D. 39943, and T. D. 39983), governing the entry into the United States of fruits and vegetables from foreign countries, the object of the regulations being to prevent, if possible, the introduction into this country of injurious insects and diseases affecting fruits and vegetables.

It is reported that an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board recently purchased in a fruit store in one of our northern cities some bitter oranges which were found to be infested with the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.), which is, perhaps, the most injurious fruit pest not yet introduced into the United States.

It was ascertained that the oranges had been shipped from Italy to Montreal, Canada, and thence to the United States, entry having been inadvertently permitted at a northern border port.

The Federal Horticultural Board states that the seriousness of the possible introduction of this insect pest into the country can not be overemphasized. All customs officers are urged, therefore, to exercise the utmost vigilance in preventing the importation of fruits and vegetables in any quantity from foreign countries except under permit from the Department of Agriculture.

These restrictions do not apply to fruits or vegetables grown in Canada, nor to American-grown fruits or vegetables returned from Canada. Customs officers, however, should not permit entry of either Canadian or American fruits or vegetables unless satisfactory proof of origin is furnished.

(92655/19.)

E. W. CAMP,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

Approved March 2, 1928:

A. W. MELLON,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

## PINK-BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

### NEW PINK-BOLLWORM OUTBREAK

(Press notice)

JANUARY 28, 1928.

A new and extensive outbreak of the pink bollworm in western Texas is giving very serious concern to the United States Department of Agriculture as possibly presenting the greatest menace to the cotton areas, not only of Texas but eastward throughout the Cotton Belt, that has arisen since the original infestation in eastern Texas and Louisiana, discovered in 1917. This new invasion has already been determined as covering a considerable portion of three counties—Ector, Midland, and Marten—in the western extension of the cotton-producing area in Texas and is, therefore, a part of the continuous cotton-producing area to the east. Steps have been taken to secure funds adequate to take care of this new situation in cooperation with the State of Texas. The success in pink-bollworm eradication as to the large areas in eastern Texas and Louisiana infested in 1917 would seem to indicate that this new infestation can be similarly controlled and eradicated if prompt action is taken. Extensive scouting and field work is now under way to determine the full extent of this invasion, and it is planned that the State and Federal forces unite in immediately instituting the necessary regulatory and control work.

The pink bollworm is one of the most serious of all cotton pests. It reached Mexico shortly prior to 1915 through the agency of importations of planting seed from Egypt. The pest is of Indian origin and reached Egypt from India through the same agency—cottonseed. Its original entry into Texas, about 1915, was brought about by the great hurricane of 1915, which carried away quantities of Mexican cotton stored on the docks at Galveston and distributed much of it along the shores, especially in the Trinity Bay district. It was also brought in the following year with importations of cottonseed from Mexico and before its presence there was known. As indicated, this invasion was first determined in 1917, and the work of the State and the Federal Government the next few years resulted in the eradication of the insect over the very considerable areas in central and eastern Texas and also considerable areas in Louisina, and for a period of seven years there has been no further reappearance of the pest in these sections.

The same methods employed for this eradication work it is proposed to reemploy in the effort to exterminate this new outbreak in west Texas.

---

## SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 53)

### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

PLANTS MAILED IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON IN VIOLATION OF QUARANTINE ORDER NO. 53

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
*Washington, February 6, 1928.*

Complaints continue to be received that some postmasters in the State of Washington accept for mailing in violation of quarantine order No. 53 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the satin moth parcels containing cuttings of pussy willow.

The quarantine area in the State of Washington, in the above respect, is designated as follows:

"The counties of Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Lewis, and Skamania, Wash., and all the territory between said counties and the Pacific Ocean."

Postmasters whose offices are located within the territory designated are requested to exercise extreme care to see that no parcels containing "any species or variety of poplar or willow trees, or parts thereof capable of propagation," are accepted for mailing at their offices under any conditions.

R. S. REGAR,
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

## TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

### PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN ARIZONA

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
*Washington, March 5, 1928.*

Postmasters in the State of Arizona are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Central, Cottonwood, Florence, Glendale, Peoria, Rice, Salome, and Solomonville, so that the complete list of terminal inspection points in Arizona is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bowie. | Eagar. | Paradise. | Salome. |
| Casa Grande. | Flagstaff. | Parker. | Snowflake. |
| Central. | Florence. | Peoria. | Solomonville. |
| Clarksdale. | Glendale. | Phoenix. | Tempe. |
| Clifton. | Holbrook. | Pima. | Thatcher. |
| Cottonwood. | Kingman. | Prescott. | Tucson. |
| Cochise. | Lakeside. | Rice. | Yuma. |
| Douglas. | Mesa. | Saint Johns. | |
| Duncan. | Nogales. | Safford. | |

Upon receiving the required postage as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, parcels containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection should be sent to the inspection point nearest the office of address.

R. S. REGAR,
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

---

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

### PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FOR PROPAGATION NOT TO BE ACCEPTED FOR MAILING IN VIOLATION OF THE POSTAL REGULATIONS

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
*Washington, February 8, 1928.*

As the season for shipping nursery stock and other plants and plant products for propagation is approaching, attention is invited to paragraph 2, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, and postmasters are reminded that they must not accept parcels of such matter for mailing unless they are marked to show the nature of the contents and accompanied with a certificate from a State or Government inspector to the effect that the nursery or premises from which such stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects and plant diseases. It will be noted that it is not required that each shipment be inspected, but each parcel must be accompanied with a certificate showing that the nursery or premises from which the stock is taken has been inspected as prescribed.

The attention of postmasters in States which have been quarantined in whole or in part by the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the existence therein of plant diseases or insect infestation is especially invited to paragraph 1 of section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, under which the provisions of such quarantines must be strictly observed. No parcel of plants or plant products should be accepted in violation of any such quarantine order. Complaints continue to be received of the violation of quarantine orders by some postmasters, and the attention of all postmasters concerned is directed to the fact that this is a very serious matter, as the improper acceptance of a single parcel containing infested plants is likely to cause the spread of insect infestation or plant diseases. The entire continental United States has been quarantined on account of the white-pine blister rust, and in some of the States as many as four quarantines on account of various plant diseases and insect infestations have been established.

Constant, unremitting vigilance, therefore, is necessary on the part of all concerned to see that no parcel of plant material is accepted in violation of section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations. See article 62 (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), on page 16 of the July, 1927, Postal Guide.

It is of the utmost importance that the nature of the contents of each parcel offered for mailing be ascertained and in case plant material of any kind is inclosed in a parcel it should not be accepted for mailing unless the shipment complies with all the requirements.

R. S. REGAR,
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS THROUGH THE MAILS

HB–212 MARCH 16, 1928.

The following regulations have been established by the Post Office Department, in conference with the Department of Agriculture, to govern the movement through the mails of the plant material named. (Postal Guide, 1927, page 16.)

*Plants and plant products, including all field-grown* florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied with a certificate from a State or Government inspector to the effect that the nursery or premises from which such stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects and plant diseases, and the parcel containing such stock is plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender. (See 467, Postal Laws and Regulations.)

*Terminal inspection of plants and plant products* addressed to Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, and Washington is required. (See section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, and instructions in the supplements to Postal Guide.) All parcels addressed to the States named must be plainly marked on the outside to show the exact nature of their contents.

*Plant quarantines.*—When the United States Department of Agriculture, under authority of the plant quarantine act, quarantines any State or area on account of a plant disease or insect infestation, the mailing of plants or plant products from such State or area is subject to the restrictions imposed by such order.

Full information regarding any or all plant quarantines may be secured by addressing the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C. The correspondent should state the nature of the material which it is expected to move and the points from which and to which it is to be sent.

C. L. MARLATT,
*Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.*

## CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO

HB–211 FEBRUARY 13, 1928.

For the information of plant quarantine officials and others interested, the following excerpts have been made from the Reglamento de Policia Sanitaria Agricola, of June 30, 1927, as published in the Diario Oficial of July 16, 1927, and from the exterior quarantines now effective in Mexico.

These excerpts represent a close translation of the originals, but include only those articles which govern the importation into Mexico of plants and plant products originating in the United States.

The translation was made by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector of the board and reviewed by Manuel Mesa A., agricultural attaché of the Mexican Embassy.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman of Board.*

### ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS NOT SUBJECT TO SPECIAL QUARANTINE

ART. 38. Plants, parts, or products thereof, not subject to special quarantines, may be imported only through the ports and frontier cities authorized by the Department of Agriculture.

ART. 39. Inspectors of the office of agricultural defense will be advised of the arrival of any plants, parts, or products thereof, seeds, bulbs, tubers, roots, cuttings, stems, etc., from a foreign country, in order that they may be inspected.

ART. 40. If inspection establishes that the merchandise constitutes a danger of introducing a plant disease or pest into Mexico, the shipment shall be reladen

and exported within 30 days, or it will be destroyed without indemnity. In case of doubt, the matter shall be referred to the Federal office for decision.

ART. 41. If the results of inspection are favorable, a health certificate will be issued by the inspector after the charges fixed by the respective tariff have been paid.

ART. 42. The obligations imposed by the preceding articles shall fall upon the consignee.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

ART. 43. Exterior quarantines will be imposed against plants, parts, or products thereof, of foreign origin, which may be attacked by injurious plant diseases and pests.

These quarantines will be absolute or partial, according as they wholly prohibit importation, or, should disinfection be deemed sufficient, entry may be authorized under certain restrictions.

ARTS. 44 and 45. * * *

ART. 46. An absolute quarantine having been declared, specimens may be imported only for study and scientific work, under a special permit.

ART. 47. A partial quarantine subjects importations to the following requirements:

(1) The intending Mexican importer must secure a permit in advance of shipment from the office of agricultural defense.

(2) The shipment shall be accompanied by a duly legalized certificate, issued by a competent authority of the country of origin, indicating: The importer's permit number; date of inspection; name and address of exporter; locality, district, and country of origin; name and address of consignee; declaration that the article is from a district not infested with the disease or pest which occasioned the quarantine, or any other pest or disease; and certification that the product was shipped in containers that had not previously been used for the same product. Bulk shipments are excepted from the last provision.

(3) The shipment must also be accompanied by a consular certificate declaring that quarantines are in force in the country of origin against the entry of products from countries infected by any pest or disease which affects said products.

(4) Notice of the arrival of the shipment shall be given to the Department of Agriculture on the forms provided for that purpose.

(5) Entry will be allowed only at the places indicated in the importer's permit, and provided that the captain of the vessel, when it is a maritime importation, shall certify that the consignment has not been transshipped, or in case transshipment has been necessary at any place or port under quarantine, that it has been effected without landing the goods.

(6) Except with bulk shipments, the merchandise shall be packed only in containers that have not previously been used for other agricultural products.

(7) The consignment shall be inspected at the port of entry by an inspector of the office of agricultural defense. If found free from pests or diseases, it may be introduced into the country; if, on the contrary, it is found to be infested, its entry will not be authorized, unless disinfection be deemed a sufficient safeguard, in which case the shipment will be subjected to such treatment.

ART. 48. * * *

ART. 49. A copy of the Mexican importer's permit shall be sent to the shipper.

ARTS. 50, 51, 52, and 53. * * *

ART. 54. The revocation of a Mexican quarantine will be published in the Diario Oficial, and the respective Governments will be informed through the Ministry of Relations.

ART. 55. * * *

**Authorized Mexican ports of entry.**—On the northern frontier: Mexicali, Lower California; Nogales, Sonora; Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua; Piedras Negras, Coahuila; Nuevo Laredo, and Matamoros, Tamaulipas. On the Gulf coast: Tampico, Tamaulipas; Vera Cruz and Puerto Mexico, Vera Cruz; Frontera; Tabasco; Progreso, Yucatan. On the Pacific coast: Guaymas and Yavaros, Sonora; Topolobampo and Mazatlan, Sinaloa; Manzanillo, Colima; Acapulco; Guerrero; Sa ina Cruz, Oaxaca; Tapachula, Chiapas. Other ports of entry may be authorized on special request and on payment of the cost of employing an inspector.

**Mexican exterior quarantine No. 1.**—Decree of December 2, 1922. This is a partial quarantine on account of citrus canker (*Pseudomonas citri*), citrus root worms (*Tylenchus semipenetrans* Cobb); the citrus black fly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby), and other pests and diseases new to or not widely distributed in Mexico.

In order to import into Mexico citrus trees or parts thereof (shoots, sprouts, roots, buds, etc.), the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with.

This quarantine does not affect citrus fruits.

**Mexican exterior quarantine No. 2.**—Decree of November 26, 1925. A partial quarantine on account of the coffee bean borer (*Stephanoderes coffeae* Hag.)

In order to import into Mexico coffee plants and their various parts (roots, stems, flowers, fruits, and even the commercial coffee beans in their natural state), the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with.

**Mexican exterior quarantine No. 3.**—Decree of February 4, 1926. A partial quarantine on account of the pink boll worm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and other dangerous pests.

In order to import into Mexico cottonseed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls, the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with, as well as the following special provisions:

Shipments of these products must be subjected to vacuum fumigation on arrival at the Mexican port of entry if suitable fumigation plants are located there.

The importation of these products from the counties of Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, and Luna, N. Mex.; El Paso, Hudspeth, Presidio, Brewster, Ward, Reeves, and Pecos, Tex.; Cochise, Graham and Greenlee, Ariz.; U. S. A., is conditioned on previous vacuum fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas at a dosage of 60 grams per cubic meter.

The same general provisions apply to shipments of carded cotton, cotton waste, and raw cotton with and without seeds, except that Puerto Mexico, Vera Cruz, is added as a port of entry. Fumigation of these products is permitted at the point of shipment, with corresponding certification by competent authority. A certificate declaring that these products are not from districts infested with the pink boll worm of cotton must also accompany the shipment.

Bales and packages of cotton shall bear numbered tags on arrival at the port of entry.

NOTE.—The following letter, dated Mexico City, October 21, 1926, has been received from the Office of the Director General of Agriculture and Livestock:

"In answer to your letter of the 15th instant, you are informed that you have correctly interpreted the decision of this office relative to the requisites that should be complied with, at the present time, to allow the importation into this country of seeds from abroad, which requisites consist in subjecting to fumigation the seeds of cotton and coffee, seeds of other kinds being subjected only to inspection, it being understood that the introduction of seeds affected with disease is prohibited.

"The importation of cottonseed or coffee should be supported by a certificate issued by a competent and authorized person, without it being absolutely necessary that the fumigation take place precisely at the port or customhouse of entry, since it will be sufficient that in the document mentioned it appear that the fumigation took place immediately before or after the last loading."

**Mexican exterior quarantine No. 4.**—Decree of June 26, 1927. A partial quarantine against potatoes on account of the potato wart disease (*Chrysophlictis endobiotica*) and other injurious pests or diseases not known to occur in Mexico.

The importation of potatoes is subject to the general provisions applying to partial quarantines, as well as to the following special provisions applying to the importation of potatoes from the United States:

The importation of potatoes from Maryland, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania is absolutely prohibited, because of the occurrence of potato wart in those States.

Potatoes from California, Colorado, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Florida may be imported into Mexico if previously fumigated or disinfected. This requirement is imposed on account of the potato tuber moth (*Phthorimaea operculella*) which occurs in these States.

This quarantine does not affect potatoes from any State other than those above mentioned.

**Mexican exterior quarantine No. 5.**—Decree of November 29, 1926. An absolute quarantine, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly, prohibiting the entry into Mexico of all fruits, fruit-producing plants, and parts thereof from Azores, Spain, Algeria, Italy, Tunis, South Africa, Australia, Tasmania, France, New Zealand, Brazil, Egypt, Asiatic Turkey, Argentina, West Africa, Madagascar, Greece, Bermuda, and Hawaii.

These products may be imported from the countries named only for study and scientific work under special permit.

**Mexican exterior quarantine No. 6.**—Decree of May 12, 1927. This is an absolute quarantine in its application to all countries except the United States.

As applied to the United States, it is a partial quarantine, restricting the importation of seed and paddy rice from that country into Mexico. The general regulations governing partial quarantines are applicable.

This quarantine does not affect husked or polished rice imported for food or industrial purposes.

## LIST OF STATE PLANT QUARANTINE OFFICIALS

MARCH 15, 1928.

There are listed below the appropriate officials of the various States and Territories from whom additional information relative to restrictions on the movement of plants and plant products may be secured:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama | B. P. Livingston, chief, division of plant industry, Montgomery. |
| Arizona | O. C. Bartlett, State entomologist, Phoenix. |
| Arkansas | Paul H. Millar, chief inspector, State plant board, Little Rock. |
| California | W. C. Jacobsen, chief, bureau of plant quarantine and pest control, department of agriculture, Sacramento. |
| Colorado | C. P. Gillette, State entomologist, Fort Collins. |
| Connecticut | W. E. Britton, State entomologist, New Haven. |
| Delaware | Ralph C. Wilson, secretary, State board of agriculture, Dover. |
| Florida | J. H. Montgomery, quarantine inspector, State plant board, Gainesville. |
| Georgia | E. Lee Worsham, State entomologist, Atlanta. |
| Hawaii | D. F. Fullaway, chief plant inspector, board of commissioners of agriculture and forestry, Honolulu. |
| Idaho | M. L. Dean, director, bureau of plant industry, Boise. |
| Illinois | P. A. Glenn, chief plant inspector, State Entomologist Building, Urbana. |
| Indiana | Frank N. Wallace, State entomologist, Indianapolis. |
| Iowa | Carl J. Drake, State entomologist, Ames. |
| Kansas | Geo. A. Dean, entomologist, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan. |
| Kentucky | H. Garman, State entomologist, Lexington. |
| Louisiana | W. E. Anderson, State entomologist, Baton Rouge. |
| Maine | G. A. Yeaton, State horticulturist, Augusta. |
| Maryland | E. N. Cory, State entomologist, College Park. |
| Massachusetts | R. H. Allen, director, division of plant pest control, State House, Boston. |
| Michigan | E. C. Mandenberg, in charge of orchard and nursery inspection, care State department of agriculture, Lansing. |
| Minnesota | A. G. Ruggles, State entomologist, University Farm, St. Paul. |
| Mississippi | R. W. Harned, entomologist, State plant board, A. and M. College. |
| Missouri | Leonard Haseman, State entomologist, Columbia. |
| Montana | Edward Dickey, chief, division of horticulture, Missoula. |
| Nebraska | L. M. Gates, nursery inspector, Lincoln. |
| Nevada | Geo. G. Schweis, field entomologist, Nevada State Quarantine Office, Reno. |
| New Hampshire | W. C. O'Kane, deputy commissioner, department of agriculture, Durham. |
| New Jersey | Harry B. Weiss, chief, bureau of statistics and inspection, Trenton. |
| New Mexico | H. L. Kent, president, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College. |
| New York | B. D. Van Buren, director, bureau of plant industry, department of farms and markets, Albany. |
| North Carolina | R. W. Leiby, State entomologist, department of agriculture, Raleigh. |
| North Dakota | J. A. Munro, State entomologist, Fargo. |
| Ohio | Richard Faxon, chief, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Columbus. |
| Oklahoma | Thos. B. Gordon, State nursery inspector, Oklahoma City. |
| Oregon | Chas. A. Cole, secretary, State Board of Horticulture, 306 Fitzpatrick Building, Portland. |
| Pennsylvania | R. H. Bell, director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg. |
| Porto Rico | Carlos Chardon, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, San Juan. |
| Rhode Island | A. E. Stene, chief, Bureau of Entomology, State House, Providence. |
| South Carolina | Franklin Sherman, chief, Division of Entomology and Zoology, Clemson College. |
| South Dakota | R. W. Vance, nursery inspector, Pierre. |
| Tennessee | G. M. Bentley, State entomologist and plant pathologist, 406 Morrill Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. |
| Texas | J. M. Del Curto, plant pathologist, Department of Agriculture, Austin. |
| Utah | F. E. Stephens, State agricultural inspector, State Board of Agriculture, Salt Lake City. |
| Vermont | M. B. Cummings, State nursery inspector, Burlington. |
| Virginia | G. T. French, State entomologist, 1112 State Office Building, Richmond. |
| Washington | J. I. Griner, supervisor of horticulture, Department of Agriculture, Olympia. |
| West Virginia | W. E. Rumsey, State entomologist, Morgantown. |
| Wisconsin | E. L. Chambers, State entomologist, Capitol Annex, Madison. |
| Wyoming | C. L. Corkins, State entomologist, University of Wyoming, Laramie. |

## CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

### JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

In the case of the United States *v.* B. Loewinger, 594 Water Street, Bridgeport, Conn., in the interstate transportation of seven bags of yellow beans in pod from the infested area of New York to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 335.)

### WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 63)

In the case of the United States *v.* Henry Emlong & Sons (Henry Emlong, Ralph Emlong, and Clyde Emlong), Stevensville, Mich., in the interstate shipment of six currant plants from a State designated as infected to an uninfected State, which plants were neither dipped, dormant, nor defoliated, the defendants pleaded guilty and were each fined $50, or a total of $150. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 340.)

### QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States *v.* Bernarda Rodriguez, in attempting to smuggle in eight guavas from Mexico, the defendant was fined $15.

In the case of the United States *v.* Refeguo Recio, in attempting to smuggle in eight avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Clemente Leal, McAllen, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in eight rose cuttings from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Mrs. Maria Baca Velarde, in attempting to smuggle in six mangoes from Mexico, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $20.

In the case of the United States *v.* Josefina Velarde, in attempting to smuggle in eight pieces of sugar cane from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Amelia Morales, Sharyland, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in nine oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Anselmo Garcia, in attempting to smuggle in seven avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Eduard Tirma, in attempting to smuggle in six avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* J. S. Dunlap, in attempting to smuggle in 12 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Vidal Cantu, Harlingen, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in six oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Lazaro Rinero, San Benito, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 12 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* H. B. Berringes, in attempting to smuggle in 12 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Jose Rivas, in attempting to smuggle in six avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* F. P. Bupp, Albany, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 10 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* E. B. Tabor, San Benito, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 13 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* I. Macedo, in attempting to smuggle in five oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Ismael Salinas, Corpus Christi, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in six avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Arnulfo Pena, Mission, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in six mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Ramon Chaparro, in attempting to smuggle in 15 oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* H. B. Blake, in attempting to smuggle in four oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1928